FRIDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1883.

Amusements To-Day.

Bendemy of Pesign—Art Lon Exhibition.

Bijon Opera Monae—Opleto and Enryllos. Fr. E.

Coston—The Beggar Student. Fr. M. Coston—The Beggar Student. o.P. M.
Bally's Therafor—Series Twenty-Eight. o.P. M.
Erand Olpera House—Hotel Kiles. o.P. M.
Haverly's New Prancises Minister! Therafor—S.P.
Hadison Nature Therafor—The Hajab. c.m.P. M.
Haterpolitian Opera Hause—La dilocumia. o.P. M.
New Park Therafor—Prancises Save. S.P. M.
Niblu's Garden—The Prancises Save. Sible's Carden-The Pavements of Paris. FP. M. People's Theatre-A Bouch of Keys. FP. M. Stor Theatre—The Merchant of Venice, &c. & P. M.
Theatre Countype—Cardelle's Applications. 2 and S.P. M.
Thoulas Theatre—Archive-rise. S.P. M.
Fony Pastor's Theatre—The Medicar Gome Party. 2 and Union Square theatre—Storm thates - 8 P. M. Wallack's cheutre—An Appellon Wile - 1 and 8 P. M. Ed Av. Thentre - Samil of Comm. a C. M. 5th Av. Thentre-Tur Class of Position & P. M. 18th Nr. I bentre-P.p. & P. M.

#### Advertising Rates.

DAILY AND SUSDAY, 40 cents a line, ordinary advertis ing large type, 90 cents; and preferred positions, 50 cents to \$2.50, according to classification.

WERREY, 50 cents a line; no extra charge for large type. Preferred positions from 75 cents to \$2.

Marriages and Deaths.

Hereafter marriage and death notices will be received at Tox Sex office until midnight, however, be brought in as early as possible.

## Great Times for Newspapers.

In all our experience we cannot recollect any period equal to the present in the queer, extensive, and various interest attaching to the news of the day. And yet we have beheld revolutions, earthquakes, wars, pestilences, famines, times of bankruptey and times of prosperity; but never before have we seen such times for newspapers.

Only a few months ago everything in Democratic politics seemed to be plain saliing. Harmony and hope ruled the hour; but now everything is doubt, danger, and uncertainty. The interest now is absorbing and intense where before it was languid.

Suppose that in the elections of November the Democrats had carried New York, Pennsylvania, and Massachusetts, as they did in 1892. After that, everybody would have settled down upon the assurance that the Presidential election was determined beforehand, and that, for the first time in a quarter of a century, a Democratic President would certainly hang up his hat in the White House on the fourth of March, 1885. Then the newspapers would have been comparatively uninteresting, because people would have known the news beforehand. But this was not the decree of destiny. From one cause and another, the Democrat were beaten in November all along the line. and thus the whole problem was sent back into the shades of uncertainty and doubt. This renders the news of the day much more exciting and the newspapers much more attractive to the public than they would have been in the other case.

Again, if Mr. RANDALL had been elected Speaker of the House of Representatives, that event would have left the public mind in a comparatively composed and quiet condition, both as regards the present and the future. Everybody would have known that, while the revenue would be reformed, both by a big reduction of internal revenue taxes and the correction of gross abuses in tariff, there would have been no radical overturn, no shock to the relations of business and labor, no revulsion in the strength and prospects of the political parties. But here comes along the election of Brother Carlisle, turning things loose and kicking up a general bobbery. Thus steadiness and monotony give way to agitation and confusion most fascinating to phi-

losophers. All these things and others that might be included, disturb the politicians, but they make the newspapers delightful to the mind, especially THE SUN, which shines for all. What stirring reports from Washington, what novelties from Albany, Columbus, and all the rest of mankind, what lively controversies and discussions in every the country, what breaking down of old favorites and setting up of new, what discoveries of unknown and unsuspected greatness, what wondrous changes in the kaleidoscope of events we shall have to report during the year that is about to open! And with what good temper and jolly humor we shall go through it all!

It is a glorious and rapid time, and every man who is not already a constant reader of THE SUN will do well to enroll himself in that Grand Army without delay.

# Was Any Principle Behind It?

The most important committee of the House of Representatives is that of Ways and Means, and of the thirteen members named to serve on that committee, eight, a very large majority, are Democrats. Seven of these eight, Messrs. MORRISON, MILLS, BLOUNT, BLACKBURN, HERBERT, HURD, and JONES, voted for Mr. CARLISLE for Speaker, and the eighth, Mr. HEWITT, although he gave his voice for Mr. Cox, was known to view Mr. Carlisle's election with unqualified approval. It is evident that the Speaker intended that in this committee the majority should not lose its power through the cross purposes and disagreements of its members. They would

seem to be a most harmonious body of men. When Mr. Carlisle received the caucus nomination for the Speakership he repelled all personal congratulations because he regarded the victory of his friends as representing a principle so overshadowing that his personal success was not to be thought of in comparison. His elevation was a small matter; the triumph of the principle it embodied was the real reason for being thankful.

That principle, so far as it could be understood from the utterances of Mr. Carlisle's personal supporters, and of the journals most prominent in the canvass that aimed to elect him Speaker, was a tariff for revenue only. That is a tariff without protection. In such a platform there is a very distinct and clear-cut principle, totally at variance with the principle of a tariff that admits of protection, incidental or otherwise; for a tariff with incidental protection cannot differ in essence from a protective tariff.

It remains to be seen how the action of the Ways and Means Committee will bear out Mr. Carlisle's remarks in regard to his own elevation; whether the tariff bill which those gentlemen who agreed upon him for Speaker shall introduce will aim at establishing, as a principle of the Democratic party, the new doctrine of free trade, or whether, instead of such a radical departure, they will only try to cut down the revenue from the tariff by a general reduction without climinating protection to the extent of their power.

If they adopt the former plan, then they will show that Mr. CARLISLE's election really represented a principle that would not have been represented by the election of Mr. RAN-DALL: but if they do not do this, the claim that the choice of the gentleman from Keutucky in place of the gentleman from Penneylvania rested on some distinct idea that should thereafter form the basis of the Demo-

congratulations following the struggle for the post must be considered as rightfully belonging to Mr. CARLISLE individually, and to those interested in his election from personal reasons not connected with any special doctrine, economical or political.

#### Consider.

Next week the Legislature will assemble at Albany. It will be called upon to deal with many questions of importance. No subject, nowever, which it can discuss can equal that relating to the preservation of the Adirondack forests in general interest to the country at large and to the people of this State in particular. The necessity of preserving these forests and thus securing permanency to our waterways has been urged with singular unanimity and vigor by the press of the State. The subject has been discussed in all its different aspects. Not less then 200,000 citizens of the State will unite in urging upon the Legislature the necessity of immediate action to preserve the North Woods from the agencies now working their swift and entire destruction. Merchants, bankers, manufacturers, farmers, and professional men of every class are joined together in this appeal. The most powerful commercial organization of the State is devoting its best energies and influence to securing the preservation of these forests.

And yet, in spite of the intelligent discussions which this subject has developed, in spite of the action of the Chamber of Commerce of this city, the outgrowth of a great popular interest in this subject, we cannot believe that the people of this State can yet fully realize the vast interests involved in this matter, or picture the immense, the overwhelming injury the whole community must suffer if the Adirondack forests perish.

Consider what these forests are, and the influence they exert upon the prosperity of the State.

Consider the value of the Eric Canal and the Hudson River to the commercial develop-

ment of the State. Consider, if it is possible for the mind to grasp the idea, what would be the effect upon the commerce of the country if the canal and

the Hudson River were rulned.

Consider how much greater will be the imnortance of water communication between this city and the wheat fields of the West in hundred years than it is at present. Consider the merchandise the Eric Canal

and the Hudson River will be called on to transport in a hundred years from now. Consider the population which will then be grouped about the mouth of the Hudson

River-ten million souls; twice that number, perhaps. Consider the part the Eric Canal and the Hudson River must play in fixing this great population upon our shores, in building up the great interior cities of the State, and in covering the barren hills of New England

with a dense and industrious population. Consider, if it is possible, the money value of a forest like that which now covers the Adirondack plateau, in a hundred years from now, when the primeval forests of the country will have long since disappeared, and when every stick of timber used from one end of the land to the other will have been slowly and laboriously reared by the

care of man. Consider what must be the fate of the northern counties of the State If the destruction of these forests is allowed to go unchecked.

Consider the forest-clad hillsides stripped of their covering of soil and converted into barren, terrible, dangerous wastes; the rivers ruined, torrents at one season of the year, lines of dry sand or heaps of rock at others. Consider the ruin of manufactories, the destruction of farms now smiling and productive, which will follow the disappearance of the Adirondack forests.

Consider what will be the fate of the popuation of these counties deprived of the employment which the forest affords them, robbed of that sylvan beauty attractive to the tourist and the traveller, without industrial occupations and without agriculture. Consider what effect the destruction of productive capacity in nearly one-seventh of the entire State must have upon the prosperity of

Consider all these things. Consider them carefully, and remember that we are standing face to face with an immense and almost overwhelming danger.

the remainder.

There is yet time to arrest this danger The State, however, must fully understand the gravity of the situation. It must realize, as it does not yet realize, what this danger is; it must fully and clearly understand the forces which threaten our prosperity. It must not hesitate. The North Woods must be preserved. It is the first and the most important duty of the Legislature to place them beyond the reach of further devastation. If it costs one million dollars to secure them, the money must be paid: if it costs ten millions. the necessity is equally strong, and the money must be procured. The commercial supremacy of this State and this great city, destined to become the metropolis of the world, must not be risked from any motives of short-sighted economy. The interests at stake are too enormous and too far reaching to allow any difference of opinion.

The Adirondack forests must be saved, and saved at once, and at any cost. The future of the State and city of New York is dependent upon it.

# The French Merchant Navy.

There has been for some time an impres sion current that while the naval power of France was rising to a high degree of effi- that he has done this with success, ciency under the present republican régime, the mercantile marine was dwindling. Whether this is in fact the case may be determined by the data set forth in the Annuaire Statistique lately published by the Ministry of Commerce.

In France the work of official statisticians seems to be always in arrears, and the compliation before us is no exception to the rule, being brought down no nearer than Dec. 31, 1881, two years ago. Such as it is, however, this exhibit furnishes the latest authentic information which is accessible with regard to the merchant pavy of the greatest maritime State upon the European Continent.

At the date mentioned the whole number of sailing vessels bearing the French flag was 14,391, and their aggregate carrying power was computed at 602,594 tons. All but 1,343 of these vessels were engaged in the fisheries, the coasting trade, or in harbor service. Even of those employed in foreign commerce, less than 150 had a capacity of over 500 tons. More than two-thirds of the whole fleet, or 10.739, were mere boats of less than thirty but more than two tons burden. That there is a constant tendency to diminution in the number of sailing vessels will be made evident by comparing the figures cited with the statistics of previous years. Thus, in 1878, the number of such craft was 14,930, while the annual average during the decade from 1867 to 1876 was above 15,000, and the mean yearly capacity was upward of 885,000 tons.

This decline in the number of sailing vessels is nevertheless more than counterbalanced by an equally steady increase in the number of steamships. Of these there were cratic platform, must be abandoned, and the | but 486 in the period from 1867 to 1876. Two

years later there were 588, and there are now 735. The aggregate tonnage, also, has nearly doubled, having risen from 170,000 tons in 1867-'76 to about 312,000. Of the steamships flying the French flag, only 325 are engaged in foreign commerce, the rest being employed in coastwise, river, and harbor navigation, or in the fisheries. Nearly s third of the whole number of vessels moved by steam, or 239, are registered as belonging Marseilles; 129 are assigned to Le Havre; 83 to Nantes: 26 to Dunkeroue; 24 to Saint-Nazaire; 23 to Brest, and only 12 to Bordeaux Rouen, La Rochelle, and even Arles are credited with more steamships than the great port of Gascony. In respect, however, of aggregate tonnage, representing sailing vessels as well as steamers, Bordeaux ranks immediately after Marseilles and Le Hayre. Thothree ports just named taken together, control about one-half of the earrying capacity

of the mercantile marine of France. The aggregate tonnage of the French merchant navy, including both steam and salling ships, is now 914,000 tons, against 975,000 in 1878, and 1,056,000 ten years ago. The indicacations of decadence on the face of these figures are only apparent, for it is calculated that one steamship will within a year do on the average the work of three sailing vessels of the same size. Now, since 1867-'76 the steam fleet, has increased in actual capacity more than 149,000 tons, which, on the hypoth esis just mentioned, constitutes a gain in real carrying power during a twelvementh of more than 400,000 tons. It is a mistake, therefore, to suppose that the French mercantile marine is declining because the number of sailing vessels has fallen off and because the ostensible total tonnage has been diminished. Regarded as an instrument for transporting merchandise with promptitude, it is steadily improving, and it is also able to accomplish a greater volume of work in a given time than it ever was.

Logan. We chronicle the positive fact that events are bringing to the front as a candidate for the Republican nomination for President the rather picturesque figure of John Alexan-DER LOGAN. It is easy to underrate Logan. He is very much in earnest, or manages to seem He is strong with the soldiers. He has an amazing voice and not too much sense of humor. He is an adent in the broader arts of political manipulation. He has friends, which is a good thing, and enemies, which is also a point in his favor. He has a very smart wife, and his name rhymes with slogan.

A prominent Republican politician in Chicago, who probably must be classed with the Senator's enemies, said of him not long ago: "He couldn't carry his own ward, his own town, his own Congress district, or, indeed, any part of Chicago or Cook county if he were running for constable." But we have no information that Gen. LOGAN is running for constable. He is after the Republican nomination for President, It doesn't make the least difference whether he is able or unable to carry his own ward, his own town, and his own Congress district, provided he can induce four hundred and fifteen delegates from any part of the country to vote for him in the Convention.

Just now it is reported that Gen. LOGAN has succeeded in fastening to himself the valuable friendship of Mr. James G. Blaine. There is a service which Mr. BLAINE, as an expert in historical investigation, can render to Gen. LOGAN.

Although several biographies of the Senator from Illinois have been written, one epoch of his distinguished career is still involved in darkness. When the war of the rebellion broke out, when Mr. BLAINE himself promptly sent a substitute to the front and turned his energies to the task of supplying the Union army with seven-shooter rifles. LOGAN also unsheathed his sword. At the head of a small band of chosen followers, and with a military commission in his pocket, be took a position in the neighborhood of Cairo, Illinois, and awaited the beginning of actual hostilities. The question that is still to be settled to the satisfaction of some of Gen. Logan's admirers is whether the warrior's original commission attached him to the Federal service, or proceeded from the Confederate Government. Did Locan start in on the Northern or on the Southern side?

Everybody knows where the swarthy and dashing commander fought during the war, and where he continued to fight long after the war was over. But this period of perhaps a month at the beginning of the contest presents an interesting field of research to so patient, impartial, able, and enthusiastic an historian as Mr. BLAINE of

# Mr. Thompson's Letter.

Mr. HUBERT O. THOMPSON, the Commissioner of Public Works, has written the Mayor a manly letter in reference to the charges recently published respecting the administration of his department. The communication is neither apologetic

nor defiant, but appears really to have been framed with the purpose avowed by the writer at the outset, of giving "every body or person, public or private, interested in the subject matter, information as ample and accurate as possible."

We have had no opportunity to examine into the details of a statement which occuples many columns of print. Mr. Thompson, however, has wisely undertaken to an swer specifically every charge made against him up to the time his letter was written, and he himself expresses a confident belief

In regard to the general results of his administration, he states facts which tend strongly to show the impossibility of any such extensive mismanagement as has been so persistently imputed to his department, It appears that upon all the contracts made and completed under him as Commissioner of Public Works, 363 in number, and involving an expenditure of more than three millions of dollars, the actual cost has exceeded

the estimated cost by less than one per cent. The excess upon contracts not yet completed will probably prove somewhat greater, but, according to the Commissioner, will not amount to two per cent, except in three cases concerning which a special explanation is offered. "Such a variation as this is," says Mr. Thompson, "is hardly such as to require the assumption that there was either incompetence, inefficiency, or lack of integrity on the part of the officers under whom it resulted."

As to the charge that assessments to the amount of more than six millions of dollars have been vacated or reduced, chiefly by reason of unbalanced bids, Mr. Thompson asserts that "for this cause assessments have been vacated to the extent not of six millions, but less than \$17,000, and that in only two out of 219 improvements."

The tone of Mr. Thompson's letter impresses us favorably, and his statements tend to confirm the view we have heretofore expressed, that there is no adequate foundation for the idea that any widespread corruption exists in our municipal Government. No doubt the Department of Public Works is besieged by contractors and other men who are willing enough to take any undue advantage of the city. It is difficult to prevent

such persons from occasionally gaining the dvantage they seek; but we are unwilling to believe that the present Commissioner of Public Works has knowingly promoted any

scheme to the detriment of the public good. A Republican Legislature is about to meet at Albany. It is probable that Dr Wirr C. LITTLEJOHN will be in the Speaker's chair. and it is certain that A. D. BARBER will be in the lobby. These Republican legislators look with hungry gaze toward the new aqueduct. What a splendid field it would afford for the exercise of Republican patronage on the eve of a Presidential election! And how can the Republicans secure that patronage more easily than by raising an outery against a Democratic Commissioner of Public Works, and securing the aid of as many Democrats

as possible in an attempt to turn him out? We want to see all the rascals turned out of office, whether they are Democrats or Republicans; but we do not want to see any man, whatever his party predilections, turned out on false pretences.

## Pass It at Once.

A constitutional amendment authorizing the President to veto portions of an approoriation bill must be ratified by the Legislasures of twenty-nine States, being three-

It would be well for Congress to pass the mendment at an early day, so that it can be submitted to the nine Legislatures that will be in session this winter. One Legislature meets next May, six meet next fall, twentyone meet in January, 1885, and one meets in June, 1885.

The ratification of the amendment by a sufficient number of States may depend upon its presentation in season to take its chances of success in all these Legislatures.

It is sometimes said that in politics everything is hard, practical, and unlovely. And yet at times, something in the world of politics ouches the heart and compels the eye-bedim ing brine. Such is the tender reconciliation of Bob McCord and Johnny O'Brien with THEODORE ROOSEVELT. It is really touching. Still, if one were inclined to be cynical, one might say to tender THEODORE. "The wolf has ong teeth, and the Stalwart a long memory and you are very, oh, very young. You may b rested to a club instead of a gavel."

Gen. BUTLER says he shall not occupy his house in Washington next winter. He will go rom the tutelar codfish to his own vine and le tree in Lowell and is innocent as the babe unborn of any beems or rumors of booms. And yet the wicked murmur against him, and say that he has newspapers, and armies, and perhaps the Cape Ann navy, booming him right nerrily. And we must tell him that his asserion that he won't live in his Washington house this winter will be of no use. It is not this winter, but some other winter, that people are talking about when they say that he wants to live in Washington, And they say that the Washington house he wants to live in is not his house, but the house that Mr. ARTHUR is now occupying. Can such things be?

Capt. PIRE's evidence given in the Proteus ourt yesterday so flatly contradicts, in several particulars, the testimony of Lieut, GARLING ron, that the members of the court, who are blissfully ignorant of Arctic voyaging, so far as personal experience goes, may be puzzled to liscern the exact truth. But among all the divergent views of witnesses, the shiftless inefficient management of the expedition, as a whole, only becomes clearer and clearer.

elevated railroads yesterday amounted to a steady shower of dirty water until it became ess conspicuous in the real rain of the evening. The New York public is one of the most complaisant or cardess in the world to put up with the spotting or spoiling of hats, bonnets and garments in general by the thousands from these street obstructions, when the companies could prevent the drippings, at least at the regular street crossings.

The mental disorder which has overtaken Gen. RANALD S. MACRENZIE cannot fail to create a profound sensation in the army especially since the despatches say that he will never be able to resume his command. Youngservice, he, like Milles, passed scores of his military service, on his way to the coveted star. He did not enter the civil war until the middle of its second year, its outbreak finding him still at the Military Academy, with a year and some months needed for the completion of his course. But his rise was rapid: and while originally assigned to the engineer corps, he has been successively Colonel of volunteer artillery, Colonel of infantry, and Colonel of artillery, in addition to subordinate commands and to his commands as a general officer. Should his present misfortune prove as grave as is feared, it will be regarded as a striking example of the destruction of the brightest military prospects.

In spite of the weather the police continue their always zealous efforts to do good to their fellow citizens. One policeman breaks into a house, without a warrant, and drags to the station house an inoffensive woman. She is discharged, and the able policeman is told by a Police Commissioner that it was "hardly the proper thing" to do to make an arrest " under the circumstances." The policeman must have been very much disappointed. He must have expected to be made a Sergeant at least. Another policeman finds a goose butcherdreadful trade!-lying in the street in an epileptic fit. A bottle of harmless, necessary liniment in the goose butcher's pocket smells like laudanum to the excited nose of a police Sergeant,

purposes of the Manpi will gain an element of definiteness if the announcement proves true that he has started from El Obeid, and will reach Khartoum in ten days. Certainly he has been very deliberate in his movements since his victory over Hicks, but he presumably understood the dilatory character of his enemies. Khartoum is now apparently in no better con dition to stand assault or a slege than immediately after the battle at El Obeid, except, perhaps, for the greater accumulation of provisions there, and the calling in of a few outlying garrisons. Gen. Baken obviously cannot now reenforce Khartoum from Suakim sooner than Et. Mannt can reach it; still, its position at the junction of the Bine and White Niles, which protect its front and flanks, ought to aid it to make a good defence, if this policy should be adopted, instead of a retreat to Berber.

Does Not Want Pay When he Does No Work Washington. Dec. 27.—John N. Irwin, the Governor of Idaho Territory, has returned to the Treasurer of the United States the draft for \$150 sent to him as his salary for the quarter ended Oct. 30, 1883. He has also declined to receive the salary due him for the quarter sended Doc. 31. He ways he has been mable to attend to the duties of the office since July 1, and cannot conscientiously accept the unoney.

A CHECK TO THE GREAT CORPORATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27 .- The publication of the correspondence between Mr. Huntington and Mr. Colton, which was submitted as testimony in a suit brought against the former by the widow of Mr. Colton and his associates in the Southern Pacific corneration, in California. is likely to make a sensation in Congress, when the letters are laid before a committee of inquiry, which will now be certainly ordered.

These letters disclose the methods employed to affect legislation at Washington, relating to the Pacific railroads particularly. They give alleged to be friendly or opposed to those interests. They speak with freedom of the appointment of committees in both branches of Congress; of promises made concerning them, and of other details, which plainly invite suspicion

ence is consistent with the experience of observers at Washington during the memorable struggle in the Senate which culminated in the passage of the Thurman act, and subsequently in the law creating an Auditor-now called Commissioner—of Railroad Accounts, with power to examine the books and papers of the subsidized Pacific corporations and their connections.

power to examine the books and papers of the subsidized Pacific corporations and their connections.

It is alleged that a sum of six hundred thousand dollars, charged against Colton, was expended for the company to defeat the Thurman act. Hence his widow claims a credit to that extent, and the refusal to allow it led to the litigaton in which these extraordinary letters were brought before the court and were partially suppressed by the Judge.

Mr. Huntington and his nartners proposed to ask Congress at this session for the grant of laud made to the Texas Pacific, which they claim by inheritance of a title that never legality existed, because the conditions by which it could be acquired were never fulfilled. But before that can be accomplished the whole history of the negotiations that preceded the Thurman act, will probably have to be given to the public, and until that is disposed of it will be very difficult for Mr. Huntington to get a grant of fourteen millions of acres.

## BALL DRESSES IN ENGLAND Very Low Bodices New Considered Bad

From the London thrily News Faint-hued satin is one of the ideal fabrics for the setting forth of woman's beauty. There is a sumptuous softness about it that fascinates the artist's eye and inspires the poet's pen. Its gleaming surface scems to irradiate the form it envelops, and the shifting folds produce an effect of light and shade in which any less glossy material must fail. Nor is the mode of day calculated in any way to leasen the excellence of the fabric as adapted to ball dresses. The too abbrevi-sted skirts of some three years ago have disappeared, together with that superlative tightness which made the dancer look as though her knees were in danger of coming through her dress. The length of the skirt is now regulated by the convenience of the dancer, not by the beauty or otherwise of the feet and ankies that a

short dress displays and a long one hides. The rule at precent is that the front and sides of the evening dress shall clear the floor by some two inches, while the back just rests upon it. In the gentle swing of the dance this portion also aways upward from the floor and on a graceful ruleuse (the waltz is now scarcely known by its former name, but has become the pairs; there is no more becoming length. The very low bodices of some seasons ago are now considered that form" (a quite untrauslatable slaug phrase), while the straps that escayed tô do duty as sleeves would, if worn by a girl or coung matrod, at once condemn her as be-longing to the fast contingent.

On the whole, the evening dress of today, or rather to night, is graceful and convenient, modest and becom-ing. An excellent instance of this may be found in a frock just designed by one of our leading court milliners. The materials are saith and lace. The former is in a shade of bright golden yellow, and is intirely covered by light draperies of brown Spanish lace. The edge of the skirt is fretted into ripples of shining golden yellow, just appearing beneath the filmy brown of the lace. The bodice and paniers are in a similar style, the inter consisting solely of the lace, which is draped toward the back in graceful folds. Knots of yellow satin ribbon serve to bring out the veiled gold of the satin, while the folds of lace, where they fall together, form the con-

tracting deep tones of the composition.

Among the new fabrics for ball dresses is an English crape, snow-white in color, and dotted with pearls. The crinkled surface is effective over white satin. The pearls have affinities with the satin, while the crape presents opposite qualities. The three combined forms a perfect union, free from monotony or any suspicion of insipidity. The satm is in a shade of flesh-pink, and of incomparable sofmess of texture. Curving lines of yellowish lace describe a section of a circle on the skirt near the front, and down the left side runs a panel of the satin, embroidered in many brilliant colors, softened by contiguity to each other. Lace of a similar tint effective upon dresses of can-de Nil green; but by for the most beautiful trimmings of dresses for dances consist of the exquisitely made flowers and leaves that are turned out by the skilful fingers of the artificial florists Velvet leaves, in tints of warm crimson, golden brown, and liveliest yellow, look well upon almost any color. Tuile skirts are idealized by such ornaments as these. One, in corn-color, has a long garland of bramble leaves never be able to resume his command. Young-est of the Brigadier-Generals in the regular service, he, like Miles, passed scores of his seniors not only in years, but in length of

with a rich embroidery, also of the tint of ripe corn, representing wheat in full car. The black net is held back by ribbons of corn color.

A beautiful ball dress is in brounded gauze of the color known as imperial yellow, one so bright and glowing that one comprehends easily why the children of the that one comprehends easily why the children of the Flowery Land have called it "the daughter of light." The bedice is edged round the shoulders with large yellow heads. Paniers and drapery are of yellow tulle. spotted with leaves of the same color. This dress, without presenting any loud or inharmonious feature, could not permit its wearer to be unseen or unnoticed in any all room. It would need some grace of carriage and av air of distinction in addition to beauty for any lady to appear in such a dress without becoming subservient to it. An insignificant woman must be extinguished by it. A shy one would be overwhelmed. Only a brilliant one

### would feel at case in it. The Speakership of the Assembly.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I am of the opinion that the public interest would be best served. by the choice of one, who, like De Witt C. Littlejohn, has had a much more extensive experience in legislation and general public affairs, and who has already exhibited marked ability as a presiding officer. Still neighborly sympathy, would reconcile me to the choice of Mr. Sheard were it not that I fear he is too nearly interested in speculative schemes that run counter to the interest of the State to be a proper man to be made a member of the Public Land Board—as he would be if elected Speaker.

A year or more ago much was said in the newspapers about a projected railroad from Little Falls to Pesico Lake. It was stated that the stock had all been taken, become the lot of the poor goose butcher in spite of his asseveration that he "don'd dake boison." The police are mad wags.

The State Convention of colored men which is in session at Columbus has resolved to petition the Ohio Legislature to pass laws for the protection of colored men, and "to repeal all the old statutes against them." Is it possible that colored people are not sufficiently protected in Ohio? Can a State which has held so much of the alleged virtue and actual offices of the Republican party have kept laws against the colored people on its statute book? It would be well if S. Roamo Reed, who is dancing about like a pea on a hot gridiren, and fliting the esteemed Commercial Genetic with wailings about mythical Southern outrages, would calm himself for a moment and tell why the Ohio Republicans haven't protected colored men.

The long speculation as to the position and composes of the Mahru will calc.

For the Bartholdi Sundan the building of the raccratanty. Persents who had businers with the La Office discovered that spplications has been made in the building of the raccratanty. Persents who had businers with the La Office discovered that spplications has been made in the building of the raccratanty. Persents who had businers with the La Office discovered that spplications has been unade in the same of Titus Sheard or of the railread company in the same the same the work small between water to company in the same thought it is been fixed that the railread company was to have the protection of colored men, and "to repeal all the old statutes against them." Is it possible that the railread company was to have the instead of the part of the present and the same through it is been fixed that the railread company was to have the instead of the part of the part of the present and the same through it is been fixed that the railread company was to have the instead of the part of the part of the present and the same through it is a been fixed that the railread company was to have the issue of the part of

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Ser: The sale of Loan Exhibition catalogues on Sunday is forbidden, but those who wish the working people of New York to get all the amusement and instruction they can out of their Sunday at the Academy of Design may send a dol. lar apiece to Mr. F. Hopkinson Smith before Saturday hight. Every dollar will buy a catalogue for gratuitous distribution.

Many who have already been to the exhibition might send back the catalogues they have kept as souvenirs. An artical catalogue is a very pretty thing to have about the house, but it will be much prettier in the hands of some hard working man next Sunday, making his day beasanter. his day pleasanter.
Eight men in this office (Puck) send the enclosed eight dollars for this purpose. Yours truly,
New York, Dec 27.
H. C. BUNKER.

### Histop Warren's Marriage. DENVER, Dec. 27 .- The marriage of Bishop

Henry W. Warren of Alianta, Ga. formerly pastor of the First Methodist Episcopal Church in Philadelphia, to Mrs. Elizabeth 8 Hiff, the millionaire cattle owner of leaver, was selemfilzed this morning in Evans Chape Denver was accoming this morning in Evane Chapel. The bride was attreed in a white silk made by Worth of Paris, and ornamented with pearis and diamonds and a prefusion of orname binson or Pine ceremon) was performed by Bishop Surpassine Pine Gerengon) was performed by Bishop Surpassine Pine Significant of the Comment of the State of the Comment of the Comment of the Comment of the Comment of the State officials and prominent people from Maine to Catifornia. This afternoon a reception was been issued. The birde, to which State officials afternoon a reception was held the residence of the birde, to which State invitations had been issued. To be birde, to which State for the City of Mexico on their birds!

GOV. BUTLER CORRECTS HIMSELF.

But Too Late to Prevent Gov. Long from Having the Laugh on Him. Bostov. Dec. 27 .- The whole town is laughing to-day over the dilemma in which Gov. Butler involved himself by a lapse of memory and his desire to make a point on his prede cessor, Gov. Long. His decision refusing to pardon Hathaway was read to the Council yes terday, and an outline of the document ap-peared in THE SUN. Reviewing the cases of

the Fall River defaulters, the Governor said: One of them (Stickney) was pardoned by my immediate predecessor, among the last acts which he performed. Another (Chace) was refused a pardon by my formed. Another (Chace) was refused a parton by my self upon grounds then and now satisfactory to me. Un-less Hathaway's case can be distinguished from that of Chace and of Stickney—for I would not have pardoned Stickney—the parton must be refused.

The fact is that Gov. Butler himself pardoned Stickney in May last, and there was great astonishment and a broad smile in the Council when the Governor read this paragraph. The smile would not have spread over the State, as it has, if it had not been for the undue zeal of the news bureau in the Executive Department the news bureau in the Executive Department. The document was furnished in advance to certain newspapers, according to gubernatorial custom, and it appeared in public before it had been presented to the Council. The Governor to-day amended his decision, so that the paragraph as it now appears on file is as follows:

One of them (Stickner) was released for the last thirty days of his semience, and that would not have been done if there was any public example to be made by keeping in the thirty days. The parlon of Chace was refused upon grounds then sud now satisfactory to me, and unless lightmany's case can be distinguished from that of Chace, the pardon must be refused.

Another explanation of the mistake is that

Chase, the pardon must be refused.

Another explanation of the mistake is that Gov. Butler, when dictating this letter to one of his stenographers, had in mind the cases of Chase, Hathaway, Stickney, and iPond, and got the names of Pond and Stickney confused for the moment. The manuscript was given to the press before revision, and in it he was made to say that Gov. Long had pardoned Stickney. It was Pond whom he had in mind as having been pardoned by Gov. Long. The Republican papers are making the most of what they consider a rare joke, but it appears that the Governor's signature was never appended to the unrevised draft, and that the official record is correct.

## THE COLORADO SNOW SLIDE

Story of a Survivor of the Disaster at the

DENVER, Dec. 27.-Edward Boyle, the fore man of the Virginius mine, the scene of the fatal snow slide, has reached here. He says that when the avalanche descended upon the boarding house at 4 P. M. on Saturday there were eleven men in it, some asleep in their bunks and others waiting to go on a night shift. While Armstrong and Shiedler were in the kitchen, Boyle, es saping through an opening, ran for assistance, and all the men in the mine were speedliy at work tunnelling the snow to save the buried men. The party from Ouray which started out on Saturday for the mine reached the Post Office that night, having had to abandon their horses and use snow shoes. Reaching the Monongabela mine, they found the Virginius workmen there with four corpses. Sleds were made for the dead bodies, and the parties started yesterday to return to Ouray. Superintendent Reed in front breaking the trail. Just as they reached Cumberland Basin another snow slide came down upon Reed, and in a second had carried him into the air before the eyes of the horror-stricken men. Following in another instant a second snow slide descended upon the whole party, carrying away the thirteen men. The sleds they were dragging and the corpses of the men went nearly 2000 feet down the mountain with the slide, four of them being huried over a precipice nearly 500 feet high. Reed was carried to the edge of a precipice, where a tree caught and held him. The first man to escape from the slide was Boyle, who arose bruised and dazad, and, looking around, spled hands and feet protruding from the snow all around. He went to work to help the buried men, each man, as fast as rescued, assisting to save the others, until all were rescued, assisting to save the others until spring.

ALMA Cal., Dec. 27.—A snow slide occurred near Montezuma on Monday, which carried John Headstrom, John Ahistrom, and John Ling, three miners, half a mile down the mountain. Ahistrom and Ling were found to-day badly frozen, and will probably die, Headstrom is still missing, and must have been killed. mine were speedily at work tunnelling the snow to save the buried men. The party from

# The Proposed Adtrondack Park.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In addition to the reasons given by the members of the Cham-ber of: Commerce there are others of great weight. If the Park were created and sustained as it should be. thousands and tens of thousands of people of all ages and conditions would visit it for health and recreation, bot

all the lands within the lines of the Park, much of which might be acquired for this use without purchase, the owners being willing to grant the use for the value of

The forestry system of Germany should be adopted. with the exception that the absolute ownership by the State should not always be required, but in all cases offers should be made to purchase the lands where purchases could be made at fair rates. But many owners would prefer to retain the titles, provided that the land should be relieved from sli taxation and the owner be permitted, under the direction of the Forestry Commission, to cut and remove all full grown timber, so that the younger trees should be permitted to grow and thrive, as they cannot with the old timber standing. The brush remaining from such cutting should be stacked and destroyed to prevent the occurrence of accidental fires, which might prove destructive.

One obstacle which the advocates of a park will have to encounter in their efforts to obtain the requisite legislation will be the opposition of those who have acquired large grants of land from the Land Commissioners at merely nominal prices, and who are despolling it of its marketable thater. This interest will have its agents at Albany to oppose the measure at all stages of its progress. These agents will raise the hue and err al over the State of the enormous expense which is entail to the State, but the plan suggested will break the force of this cry.
The gentlemen of the Chamber of Commerce seem to

have very little knowledge of the value of the timber in the wilderness. Mr. Jesup stated that it was of poor quality. In this he is mistaken. The black cherry, red birch, bird's-eye maple, beach, ash, and oak, to say nothing of the millions of pine and spruce yet standing and of inestimable value, are largely used in the mon expensive buildings of the country and in the manufac-ture of railroad coaches, and at this tune, should the park be created, would for an indefinite period supply an absoute want to the country.

To reach the wilderness, there are, in addition to the Adirondack Eniroud, starting at Saratoga, two other railroads, the Black River, commencing at Utics, and the Herkimer and Poland narrow gauge. The latter two do not enter the wilderness proper, but are the most con-venient avenues to it, and their extension by branches into the forest itself, at no distant day, is altogether probable. Indeed, it may be stated that measures are already in progress, under competent direction, for the extension of the narrow gauge road northerly into the heart of the wilderness; an enterprise which tourists will welcome, as opening a convenient entrance into the "promised land," and which, should the German Forestry system be sclopted, will be of inestimable value in affor ing an outlet for timber liable otherwise to go to wast ONEDA COUNTY, Dec. 27.

# John Morrissey's Request.

From the Ptica Observer Speaker Cartisle's agony over the arrangement of Congressional committees has recalled a story of Schoyler Coffax and John Morrissey when the former was Speaker and the latter had just absundanced pugilism for statesmanship. Norrissey entered the Speaker's room one day, when Mr. Coffax was working fourly at the formation of committees, and, macing a lox on the table, said: "Mr. Speaker, here is a lox of the less than of cigars sold, and I hope you will accept it as a present from an."

of cigars and the form and then Morrissey continued:
Colfax the Merked him, and then Morrissey continued:
And how, Mr. Speaker, I want you to do me a favor."
Colfax at once put himself on guard. "What I want,"
added the other, "is for you to put me on the committee whitch has the least work and holds the fewest meetwhich has ings."

"Oh, I will, I assure you I will, with pleasure!" excitained the delighted speaker, sure, now, of satisfying at least one man; and he put Morrisec at the tail and of the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions.

## The Frenk of a Birmingham Chimney Sweep. From the London Telegraph.

From the London Telegraph.

Yesterday Doc. 14. a strange acone in one of the principal Stringham thoroughfares we the subject of magisterial proceedings. A sweep named theeling ran in a ladder on to the roof of a gentleman's house, and, for the edification of a large crowd, stood upon his lead on the top of a chinneypol at the same time performing with his legs a variety of fantastical movements. The chinney collapsed and fell into the street, doing damage to the extent of a sovereign, and causing several persons to have narrow escapes from injury, whiles the adventurous performer of the fresh rolled into the street, and had a narrow escape from what midd have been instant death. Ultimately he was reacted through a string the roof. The prisoner said he supposed he had been playing the foot. The Clerk—And you will have to pay for it. Cheshire was fined is.

#### The Banger of Palating China. From the Detroit Free Press.

"Evory time I look at this china." said one of the physicians who visited the Pitishurgh Home-capathic Happital fair. "I think of how the ciris have sufficient to the physicians who visited the Pitishurgh Home-capathic Happital fair." I think of how the ciris have sufficient to the sufficient to the said in working on chin Lewender oil and to penting are used in working on chince of the said in a continuous of all that is vile poisson that few liquids in a close room amount to a poisson that few loves begins in a close room amount to a poisson that few loves which the said the first their heavy of dozen young ladies who have withstand. I know of a dozen young ladies who have withstand in the foreign the china grace abunch that their beauty and anit mation, and I will be glad who itself their beauty and anit mation, and I will be glad who that their beauty and anit mation, and I will be glad who that their beauty and anit mation, and I will be glad who had the dearest of paint on a lead on will no lower be thought charming."

-Guiteau's skeleton, which is hidden in rivate room of the Army Medical Museum, has been collabed and bleached until it looks like an ivory figure. -Two hundred German emigrants who recently went to America, according to the St. James's Gazette, returned to Berlin the other day atterly disap-pointed in their expectations of things on the other side

-The English Primate and his daughter have just had legacies of \$10,000 apiece from a wealthy relationless clergyman, and two other members of the Archbishop's family benefit under the same will as god-

children of the deceased. -A London scientific paper says that a choulder of mutton contains one third more bone than a les, and considerably more fat and connective times dearer than a leg at 25 cents.

-Earl Granville, the British Foreign Secretary, has no country house except. Walmer Castle, his official abode, as Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports. He has a large income derived from colliery property in Shropshire, but scarcely any land.

-The Chicago Times says: "The following interesting advertisement appears in a Landon paper: 'Mrs. and Miss May have left-off clothing of every description.' This even goes abend of American women at the seaside watering places and at New York balls." ... The Oxford private theatricals, in which

"Shylock" was performed by a company of ladies and university men, are a sign of the times. Ten years ago such a disaster as undergraduates acting by permission of the Vice-Chancellor would have evoked a Cabine -They have begun to enforce the "fourmile" law in Tennessee. It is virtual prohibition. As a result the river steamers are freighted with jugs of

result the river steamers are freighted with jugs of whiskey for private consumers. The W. A. Johnson re-cently steamed away from Palucah with 800 jugs for distribution along the river bank. —Cardinal Manning has issued an order that a branch of the Catholic Total Abstinence League of the Cross be founded in every Catholic school, and that the manager of each school must be President and an abstainer. He has worked an extraordinary change among the Iriah of Westminster, who, from being

generally poor and thriftless, are now prosperous -The observatory on the top of Ben Nevis. cotland, is now in good working order, and M. Omand and staff are domiciled there. The last ascent was made with difficulty, as the snow was fourteen feet deep and a passage had to be out through. The party sank often to the shoulder. The journey occupied nine hours. The ob-servators will be cut off for mouths from the world.

-It is ourious that the granddaughter of Byron, who sold his fine manor of Rochdale at a ruinous rate, and otherwise sacrificed his purse to help the Greeks should have married a man so enthusiastic as Arabi's friend Mr. Blunt for a foreign cause. Mr. Blunt

is a Sussex 'squire, highly connected. His mother joined the Church of Rome, and his sister is of that communion. —The first Jewish settlers in this city were twenty seven exites, banished from Bahis, in Brazil, on the general expulsion of the Jews from that kingdom, who came here in 1654 as the nearest place of refuse After fifty years they comprised but 100 persons, and far 170 years had but one synagogue. To-day there are thirty-one synagogues in this city, and the Jewish population is estimated at 80,000.

-While several distinguished members of our House of Representatives exhibited great energy and zeal in the endeavor to obtain a respite for O'Donneil and a reversal or mitigation of his sentence, it seems strange that no Irish representative of the Na tional party in the House of Commons, who must be best instructed in the merits of the case, has ever made a movement in the matter or expressed dissatisfaction with the verdict.

-Although the present Lord Rossmore is a Grand Master of the Orange Lodge, and therefore in favor of the denial of all political rights to Roman Catho-lics, he is wholly indebted to them for his seat in the House of Lords. Two of the Colonels Westerra were re turned for Monaghan and King's county as stanch in-erals for many years through O'Connell's influence, and the first Baron Rossmore of the United Kingdom appeared also by his influence in Lord Melbourne's bate of coronation peers in 1838. -The Duke of Leinster has, like his father

before him, always been a steady resident in Ireland, and has the advantage of a seat within one hour of Dubhis and reach of plenty of good society. The Duke of Abercorn, although in former days much of an absence, is now constantly resident. His fine seat, Baronscourt, is remote from towns, and there are no neighbors of his own class, but he is usually surrounded by a large fam ily circle. Both have very large families, and are not by any means wealthy for their position, but they get their rents punctually. -For the fourth year in succession Her-

mit, who is, with Adventurer, the best of Newminster's stock, stands at the head of the English racing sires of the season, his progeny having won upward of £30,000, or more than twice as much as has been won by the stock of any other horse. Hermit did even better last year, as he had thirty winners of \$44,000; but to the year 1881 he obtained the first place with only £27,000, and in 1880 with £25,000. Hermit is now advancing in years, but when he is gone his place may be taken at the Blankney Stud by Galopin.

-Though there has been but one poet ennobled in England, there have been numbers of trader people. John Coventry, from whom the present Rarl of Coventry is descended, was a mercer of London, and Lord Mayor in 1425; Stephen Brown, a grocer, gave Viscount Montagne to the peerage; the Capele, Earls of Essex, are descended from a dra founder of the Dukes of Leeds, was a cloth worker; from William Craven, a tailor, sprang the Earl of Craven, just deceased; Lord Dudley and Ward is descended from William Ward, a working jeweller

-The vacant Irish Chancellorship has been filled by the appointment of Sir Edward Sullivan. Much has been said by the English press about the enormous salary attached to this office (\$40,000 with pension of \$20,00) on retirement, wholly irrespective of duration of tenure). It is \$10,000 a year more than that of the English Chancellor, whose duties as Chancellor ar-twice as arduous, and be only receives \$30,000 as Chancellor, his other \$20,000 being for his duties as Speaker of the House of Lords. Besides, living in Dublin is at least 20 per cent, cheaper than in London.

-In our Christmas stories and fancies the misfletor is often connected with the cak. But this connection is a common error; it is more rarely found on that tree than any other. There are only twelve known mattere man any other. There are only twelve known mistletoe cake in England and Wales: An oak at East-nor Herefurdshire; at Tedstone Delamere, in the same shire, discovered in 1851; at Sunbury Park, near Cheap-stow; at Dunsfold, Surrey; in Hackwood Park, near Basingstoke; near Plymouth, on the South Dev road; at Prampton Severn, in Gloucestershire; at Haven, Herefordshire, first known in 1880; at Plas Newyd, Anglesen; at Langattock, Lingoed, Mont shire, discovered in 1870, at Bredwardine, Hereford-shire, discovered in 1870, at Bredwardine, Hereford-shire, discovered in 1871; near Knightwick church, (Discountershire)

Gloucestershire ...The seventy-five men who lynched Charles Harvey, taking him from the jail in Petersburg, Pike county, Ind., between 1 and 2 o'clock on Sunday morning last, cut the wires that connect the town with places that have telegraph offices. They surrounded the jail silently and broke down the front floor. The youth they sought fainted when he saw them. Every youth they sought fainted when he saw them. Every man had two revolvers. They put a rope around his neck and pinioned his arms, and bade him walk shead of them. At the edge of the town they halted under a locust tree, and five minutes later all was over. A corpse swanz under a limb, and in its hands was a card with the words. "More to follow." There was a storm of sleet, and when, at 10 o'clock, the Coroner cut the tody down, it was covered with ice. Harvey was 21 years of age. The crime for which he was lynched that of waylaying and killing Henry Custin, Jr., for purposes of robbery.

-The Irish poplins, so long waiting their turn in England for preference by fashion, have at last been adopted by the fickle goddess, who, of course, can allow nothing to exist in its natural state, and therefore usists on having them made in checked and plaided entierns, instead of the bright, rich, glossy tints for which they have always been so much admired. The new patterns, which have come fresh from France (after having been sent thitner from Butslin, no doubt), are all cross-barred with light bars upon a dark ground such as gold upon dark green, white upon dark blue, and so on. Worth has decided that nothing but Irish position an accomplish his purpose, that of making the dress fall softly and with grace from the want dewnward, and rendering the waist small by inference from the volume of plaiting gathered above the hips. The aquares are immense, but the inconvenience thus produced in the case of women of diminutive figure is obviated by the mingling of the stripes in the chaos of folds and gathers below the waist.

-The Florentines have been holding high festival in their city. At the hearding which has covered the west front of the cathedral for years is now down, and strangers and readerits see the facade as the last of its flustrious architects pinned it. This completion of the dumme is the refurn which the King of Italy had promised for grave been which the Florenthest bore, and for the hitter disappointment which the city patrioteculy endured. Twenty direc years ago victor Ensangel entered Florence as King of Italy, and five years afterward the city was decreed to be the capital of the new monarchy. The Finrentines plouged into every kind of examine, so as to make their old curworths of the new court that the disappointment which Turn had to endure in size time fell upon them. In May 1865, the King and court had removed to Florence in Jur. 1871, that thy ceased to be the expital of Iraly As some compensation for this mustertune, the Florentines were promised that the chief variding of their city should no loaver remains a constitution of their city should no loaver remains a constitution of the court of should no longer remain incomplete and unaderned. The inlaid markle was to rase the west front of the brick built cathedrai, and to make it as beautiful as the wonders of Orvicio and Sinus